/111 cont./

141 both men and women, and fair hair indicates either an
142 oddity or a clandestine affair. The forehead is rather small, as are also the languid, downcast eyes; the face is round, the nose flat, the mouth wide, the denture white as ivory, the chin short, and the lips rather thick. /112/ The
142 men do not wear beards, and anyone would believe that they
302 are beardless, but the main reason why they do not have one is that they pull out the hairs as they grow, and for this they have some tin tweezers with which they make all the hair disappear, and they do well, because otherwise, in view of their slovenliness, with long beards they would really be orangutans (1).

[186] 1. The Toba call the Chiriguano tigre face because of his round face, and the latter gets back at them by calling them horse face because of their long faces. In the missions the neophytes wear mustache and goatee.

141 They have a chest thrust forward, rather heavy
[291] shoulders and arms, normal-sized hands, and not very big feet, in spite of the fact that they grow as they will since they always go barefoot, especially the women, and not
● 147 all of them wear sandals /ojotas/. When they are enjoy-
[853] ing good health, they are very robust, and the women without the slightest bother will nurse two babes at their
[609] breasts. Whenever some white Christian woman is not able to nurse, she usually seeks out a Chiriguano woman to wet-nurse her child; this, in addition to being very advantageous because of the goodness of the blood, is also quite eco-
855 nomical. But it is true that most Indian women do not
[609] wish to take care of children other than their own; most
[466] of the time they agree to it with reluctance, or by force, this last occurring when the Indians are subject to a master.

/112 cont./

142 The Chiriguano at the time of birth has a color which is difficult to define, but, and let nobody laugh at this, his color is that of newborn mice, and as he grows the color changes until it is that of sunburnt parchment. The causes [147] of this change are the tropical heat, the sudden winds and changes, and the burning sun, to the action of which they expose themselves with untoward pleasure, with no bother and without fear, even should they be but tender infants.

441 147 From this it can easily be deduced that the Indian does not fear the canicular sun, or heat either; he works on the hottest days without shirt, trousers, or anything which re- [291] sembles these; he stretches out full length, very content, [516] receiving on his back the rays of the firey sun, and nothing daunts him. But when the north wind changes to the south and consequently the cold begins and the frost comes, he is very cowardly, and it is hard to make him work well and happily; in such cases it is easier to suspend the work for a few days, not to pay the laborers anything at all, and not to get uselessly angry; but this can only be done when the suspension does not have any bad effects (2). /Illustration appears here./

2. It is not only the Chiriguano Indian who hates the cold, but also the other races of America, such as, for example, the Quichua /Quechua/, according to what the historian Robertson says.

165 /113/ Life Span

The Chiriguano normally lives a good many years; he is little affected by heat, cold, and the inconstancy of the climate, nor by drunkenness and self-indulgence, to which [145] capital vices he abandons himself from a tender age. Some reach and pass 100 years, judging their longevity by their hair, since their hair does not turn white except at a very

[Text Continues on P. 156]

/113 cont./

165 [145] advanced age, and I have seen Indians with the head completely white, and others with a white the color of smoke or something smoked. In the performance of my ministry I have met and baptized many centenarians at the time of their death, and in the towns through which I have passed I have met several who fought in the Caraparí war and who witnessed the War of Independence.

273 276 [178] But today the Chiriguano has degenerated greatly; in somewhat distant times they did not know about either liquor or coca, and today both are general, and because of liquor and coca, the use of which they much abuse, they ruin their health and shorten their existence. Much youth disappears with the abuse of these substances, and as a general rule in the missions the best disappear, those who know some art or have some fortune; all that they earn, after buying their clothing (although not always), they invest in liquor and coca, and [165 648] thus shorten their lives. I have seen towns where out of 40 or 50 young men of the same age there are scarcely two or three alive who will reach 50; it can thus be seen that the drunkenness produced by chicha is not so pernicious as that of liquor or alcohol, for which any tax imposed on them by the Supreme Government is never too much, and would that such a tax were higher, more general, and that it was not felt to be enough simply to write it out. In spite of this dissipated life, it is [142 147] very rare that one encounters a bald Indian, which indicates great robustness (1).

1. I have known many large and small Chiriguano towns; I have only found three semibald persons.

Morality

181 At present the Chiriguano Indian differs slightly or not at all morally from the common mass of men, I mean that not all are good nor are all perverse; there are good ones and bad ones

/210 cont./

Infant Care

854 [352] For the newborn child to rest in, they have a kind of net which they hang at one end of the lodging. Its mother places it there when it sleeps, and she covers it with a piece of cloth so that the flies will not bother it. Some wool or cotton hammocks are crudely made /211/ by them, and these are called Ini ó quiha, the last term of which literally means quietness.

The mother almost never leaves her newborn child, and to go to the spring or to the river she takes advantage of the time when it is asleep, leaving it in the care of some person, even a little one. She cannot yet carry it in the folds of her clothing, because the child's tender limbs cannot bear such a position. Only when they have become somewhat stronger does the mother walk from one end of the town to the other, to the field, to the spring, without leaving her child at home, like weasels or like the kangaroos of Australia, who do not leave their young in the caves when they go out, making leaps like a jerboa.

147 854 The sun in the Chiriguano region is very hot and yet children exposed to its action do not feel its effects very much, if at all. They receive its rays perpendicularly, from in front, from all sides, and square on their faces, and it is as though they were in the shade. The only effect that it has on them is the copper color of the race, because experience has shown that this color is acquired (1).

142 1. The color of the newborn babies is rather strange; they look like mice. Many newborn babies are completely white, but not like Europeans; the difference between the former and the latter can be seen immediately.